

C E R T I F I C A T E

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, Captain R.N.I.A., Head of War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed report is a full, true, complete and accurate copy of the original Dutch document, entitled:

"Report of doctor TAN (TAN ENG DHONG) at TARAKAN", marked "T", which original document is a part of the official records of NEFIS, furthermore that the annexed original Dutch statement, entitled Sworn statement of TAN ENG DHONG, drawn up by E.BONN, LL.D. Captain R.N.I.A. (reserve), judge-advocate at BANDJERMASIN, dated Bandjermasin, 17th August 1946,

has been taken from the official records of the NEFIS.

Batavia, 26th August 1946.

/s/ Ch.JONGENEEL

Seal.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, K.A. de WEERD, LL.D., Major Artillery R.N.I.A., Senior Official attached to the office of the Attorney-General N.E.I.

/s/ K.A. de WEERD.

Seal.

AFFIDAVIT  
INTERROGATION OF WITNESS  
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This seventeenth day of August 1946, appeared before me, E. BONN, LL.D., Captain Inf. (Res.), R.N.I.A., Judge-advocate at BANDJERMASIN, in charge of the investigation of the case of:  
the person of: TAN ENG DHONG.. . . .

What is your full name, what is your age, occupation, and your present residence?

TANG ENG DHONG, Med.Off.2nd Cl., 35 years of age, BANDJERMASIN.

. . . . .

Shown to witness and read out to him report marked "T", whereupon witness states:

This report was drawn up by me in June 1945 at TARAKAN, after the liberation by the Allied Forces. I entirely adhere to this statement; I do not wish anything to be added nor do I wish that anything be changed therein.

. . . . .

After having read clearly and loudly these questions and replies to witness, (under the interpretation of the sworn interpreter), he adheres to his statement and does not wish that anything be added to it, nor does he wish that anything be changed therein.

The Witness,  
w.s. TAN ENG DHONG.

. . . . .

Drawn up in my presence,  
The judge-advocate,  
w.s. E. BONN.

Thereon witness takes the oath according to his religion to have spoken the truth and nothing but the truth.

The Judge-advocate,  
w.s. E. BONN.

Duly sworn:  
w.s. TAN ENG DHONG.

Translated by Nefis V 30/8/46

(Signature illegible.)

T  
Report of Dr. TAN at TARAKAN.

Monday, 12 January 1942.

.....

We had scarcely covered 200 meters of the oil fields when we found ourselves suddenly surrounded by hundreds of Japs; it was impossible for our small group to fight against such odds. Handcuffed, we were brought back to Peningki. I was interrogated by the Commandant who asked me how much and what kind of artillery Karoengan had. I answered that I did not know. Threatening to kill me if I did not answer their questions properly, at dawn I was finally sent to Tarakan with all the wounded and sick who were then there. When we passed the B.P.M. office building (Tr.note: Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij, name of principal oil concern in N.E.I.) Captain Colijn accompanied by a Japanese officer met me and congratulated me upon the safe transportation of the wounded. After we had all been searched and had to give up everything that was of any value, we were directed to Infantry camp VII.

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It appeared that this Infantry camp VII accommodated about 1250 prisoners of war, in 5 rooms; besides service personnel there were also civilians: Red Cross stretcher bearers, personnel of the L.B.D. (Tr.note: Air Raid Precaution Service) being amongst the internees. I heard from the other officers that our commander, Col. de Waal, had appointed Lt. Lammers as commandant of all the prisoners of war. In the beginning, Lt. Lammers, Lt. Nijenhuis and Lt. Lekker acted as representatives for the prisoners of war. The accommodation was bad; each room was 25 meters long and 4 meters wide and had to shelter 200 to 250 people; only officers and some subordinates got boards to sleep on; the remainder slept on the cold floor. The ventilation was insufficient; boards had been nailed half way up all the windows. The first few months there was no electric light; now and then each ward got a candle. Particularly during the evening it was especially difficult for the undersigned to tend the sick.

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On Sunday 18 January 1942 the entire groups from Penongki and Karoengan had to report at roll-call; a note was made of every man and the total number. The number of officers was 4, namely Lt. Storm van Leeuwen, Lt. v. Adrichem, Sub-lt. Smidt and the undersigned. The next day about 11 a.m. this was repeated; we all had to appear in uniform, even the wounded had to attend the roll-call. The Japanese camp commandant, accompanied by an interpreter who spoke the Malay language fairly well, inspected the troupe whereafter I was ordered to fall out. When I asked what this meant, the interpreter replied that I was a doctor. My request to keep the male nurses, wounded and sick with me, or to be allowed to join the whole group, as I formed part of the Karoengan-Peningki camp, was bluntly refused. The whole party of 215 strong marched /off,



off, and I was left behind alone. Ten minutes later we were ordered to evacuate the ward of the Peningki-Karoengan camp and I was added to the Europeans as I was an officer. After the departure of the abovementioned group which, according to some Japs, had been killed on the spot from which the two light cruisers had been sunk, the hostile mood of the Japs was somewhat abated. We had no contact whatever with the outer world. The wildest rumours were in circulation: the personnel of the medical service and of the B.P.M.hospital had been killed by the Japs, not one European had been left alive outside the P.O.W.camp.

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17 February 1942. Transfer from the Infantry camp to the Artillery camp. The Japanese Navy desired to take over the Infantry camp for its own use. Accommodation already so far from satisfactory in the infantry camp, became still worse in the artillery camp; we were packed like herrings in a barrel into buildings that were, admittedly, fairly new. Immediately I drew attention to the bad, unhygienic conditions; but for the present they took no interest in any improvement. The consequences soon followed: the number of sick, especially dysenterypatients, increased daily. The officers got 2 small rooms for 20 men (each room was about 5 meters long and approximately 4 meters wide) and had to lie on the cold floor; neither boards to sleep on nor camp-cots were supplied.

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The large majority however did coolie-work; in the beginning they were assigned to 101 (Japanese Oil Company); the work was heavy but there was not much beating nor were the people driven. Suddenly there came an end to this; from 1 September 1942 work was commenced on the airfield. This meant hell for many prisoners of war and I surmise that the prisoners of war here on this devil's island of Tarakan had to do the heaviest work in whole Borneo. Reports from other places, such as Samarinda and Balikpapan, made mention of lighter work and less rough and bestial treatment.

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Work on the airfield: not only was digging too heavy for people on the verge of avitaminosis and starvation, but the punishments imposed by the Japs and their disciples including LEKATOMPESY drove many to despair. Work started at about 8.00 a.m.. Lunch was from 11.30 a.m. till 1.30 p.m., whereafter work was continued till 5.30 - 6.00 p.m.. The heat in the field was often unbearable, most people scarcely had any shoes left; the way the Japs and Loka drove on the men made physical and mental wrecks of them. I often tried to get the weak off from work, but the Japs insisted on having a fixed number of men every day, and if that number was not completed one of the sick would anyhow have to fall in to make it up. Often the Jap. Corporal (Netonnek) released someone with a small wound, which, however, bled profusely, so that someone else with a weak heart caused by beri-beri which the

/Japs

Japs could not see because it was externally invisible, would have to fall in to make up the number of the working party.

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In this way I was continually working under pressure. If I had been free to decide, I as a doctor would have declared more than 50 % to approximately 75 % of the men physically unfit for work on the airfield.

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Suddenly at the end of January 1943 the Japanese Naval Police held an inspection in our camp. Several Ambonese were found to possess knuckle-dusters, besides several weapons including klowangs (Tr.note: sort of native sabres) and bayonets were found in the lofts of some wards. As I could give no explanation about how these weapons came to be there, I was sentenced to solitary confinement in the building of the Japanese Naval Police at Lingkas from 2 February 1943. Furthermore, I was accused of having knowledge and being an accomplice in a conspiracy between Europeans and Ambonese to escape and then murder all the Japanese authorities and the entire personnel of the Japanese occupation. Van Heelsbergen was considered the leader. I was ill-treated there like a dog; the feeling of being not guilty and the injustice of the punishment often revolted me against this barbarous treatment by the Japs; but the situation was desperate. I suffered the grossest insult, humiliation and inhumanest maltreatment. The interrogation took place in a barbarous way. With medieval implements of torture they tried to extract any confession they wanted; but I persisted in stating that I know nothing whatever. As the number of sick amongst the prisoners of war increased alarmingly (beri-beri patients from 20 to 100) and after one had died from heart beri-beri, after 10 days' punishment I was finally allowed to return to the prisoners camp.

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24 February 1943. Arrival of prisoners from Samarinda consisting of 247 men: 83 Europeans amongst whom there were 18 officers and 50 other ranks; 159 Indonesians.

After one day of rest this group was immediately set to work on the airfield. All officers, except Major Dury van Beest Holle from whom I managed to get exemption from this forced labour, had to work. My request to exempt all officers was refused; in the beginning officers were only assigned as Commandant of special groups, but gradually they had to take an active part in the coolie-work which proved more difficult than was expected.

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In June 1943 I received from the Commandant of the Japanese Naval Police the following information: If the Allied should land here on Tarakan, I was to be the first to be beheaded because I as an officer knew too much. This threat was often repeated by the Japanese Naval Police.

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On 9 February 1944 at 8.30 p.m. H. Wielart, European Sergeant in the Artillery and instructor of the Europeans (Tarakan) came to me and reported that 4 men intended to escape from the camp; these were Jansen, v. Heerde, Viegen, who were involved in the abovementioned theft and G. Essers, Employee of the Coal Company Parapatan, at Beraoe. He stated as motive the abovementioned theft. At that time the Japanese Naval Police was still engaged in interrogating civilians and the only solution for these four men was to escape in order to evade maltreatment by the Japanese Naval Police. All preparations like food, clothes, compass etc. had been completed. For several days Wielart and many others from the ward had tried to make them change their mind, but they had not succeeded and the same evening they were to carry out their plan. I tried to reassure Wielart and to make him wait a little and to point out to the men the dangers and consequences of their act; but he thought no good would come of it. He urged reporting the matter to the duty officer because otherwise the whole ward and all the other prisoners of war would be severely punished. He no longer dared to bear the responsibility. The arrangement in the camp was that the instructor officer, who was either an officer or sergeant was held responsible for the acts of the men in his ward, for instance, for an escape the ward-officer would be the most severely punished. Wielart already had also conferred with the older men in the ward and for the benefit of all it was better that the escape should not take place. To cut the story short I reported the matter to the officer who took the roll. The latter deemed it best to have the four temporarily confined in the Infantry camp. That same night about 1.00 a.m. 3 of the 4 men namely Essers, van Heerde and Viegen managed to escape from their cell; but because they could not force the door of Jansen's cell, the latter was left behind. At first the Japs said nothing about the escape, but some days later when the men were recaptured, it leaked out. About 10 days later we heard from the officer taking the roll and the guards that Essers, van Heerde, Viegen and Jansen had been beheaded along with the Indonesian culprit.

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All unnecessary clothes were confiscated. Every prisoner of war was only allowed 2 pairs of pants, no shirts and no coats. Heads had to be shaved, preferably entirely bald. All sorts of books, notes, etc., were taken away and burnt. Nobody was allowed to possess money or other valuables. The latter was fatal for us; until now we had always been able to smuggle in something like: Katjang idjee (Tr.note: sort of native beans), cake, fruits, etc. in order to appease our hunger or to make up for our vitamin deficiency. No money meant no extra food. Working with the  
/upper



upper part of the body naked, and bald shaved head caused the number of sick to increase. The high death-rate during the months of May, June and July 1944 was due to these measures which broke us both physically and mentally.

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17 November 1944. First bombardments on the oil fields. The Japs lost their head; pale with fear they emerged from their shelters (this must have been on 18 November 1944). The following days and weeks they became still harder on the prisoners of war, and especially on the Europeans. For the least or slightest offence they beat one. Our morale on the contrary rose daily. Like madmen the Japanese drove us to work. Fortifications were built in a great hurry all over the place. We had to work at a stretch from early in the morning till late in the evening, not one day being allowed for rest.

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The whole party that was to leave consisted of 85 men. Herein were also included 2 Philipinos who had been taken prisoners of war. In the beginning they had been regarded as Indonesians, but later they were considered to form part of the European group. These two Philipinos FRED TOMULAK and JULIAN FLORES arrived at our camp on 11 May 1943. They had come from Manila and were proceeding southwards. On 9 February 1944, along with two white companions (Americans) named ARMSTRONG and POWELL, they were arrested on the island of P. Sebatik whereafter they were confined in cells in the Infantry camp. POWELL died in his cell from dysentery while ARMSTRONG was killed by the Japanese.

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It was probably the intention of the Japanese to starve them to death gradually, but I opposed this. The quantity of food we received was so negligible that one could not keep alive on that, namely 75 grammes of rice plus 2 - 3 spoonfuls of sajour (Tr.note: native vegetable soup) with ketimoen (Tr.note: Malay for cucumber) in 24 hours. For about four months I managed to keep them alive, except for one who died from dysentery, thanks to the extra food which I had sent to them clandestinely during the night. In this I was supported by the kitchen and nursing personnel.

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3 March 1945. Our prison camp was battered with incendiary bombs; many wards were burnt down but there were no deaths, only 6 wounded who soon recovered.

4 April 1945. 6 Prisoners of war met their death during an attack by 6 Lightnings (P 38) and there was one seriously wounded who also died later.

27 April 1945. All prisoners of war except two seriously wounded were directed to the Japanese bivouac in the woods of Goenoeng Api. For my attempt to take along the abovementioned wounded also, I was nearly killed, since the officer taking the roll would attack me with his sword whenever I made the request. There a life of misery started for us. Fortunately, some managed to hide themselves in town while others escaped from the camp without arousing the suspicion of the Japs.

In the beginning the number of Indonesian prisoners of war was 395 but after one week at Goenoeng Api I discovered that there were only 245 left. Here we learned to know the Japanese better. They forced us to work hard in return for which we received bad food: often rice that had turned sour and then in very small quantities, no vegetables, occasionally some tins containing rubbish. The work consisted of transporting ammunition and food, and building fortifications. Fortunately, many of us managed to steal from their stock of rice and to cook something extra in the evening. Daily we were exposed to air bombardment, artillery, mortar, and machine gun fire etc.

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/s/ TAN ENG DHONG



5-95-2

Evidentiary Doc.

NO 1

乙1. 1686-A

宣誓書 口供書

証人

証人

昭和二十一年八月十七日「タニ・エング・ト  
ニ」及び物余、本件調査担当、在「ニ」ニ  
ニ「ニ」官、蘭印軍陸軍歩兵大尉（豫備）  
法曹博士「エー・ホー」面前ニ出頭セリ

貴下姓名、年令、職業及び現住所、如何「タニ・  
エング・ト」二等軍医ニ「ニ」ニ「ニ」

「ニ」ニ「ニ」記録、証人ニ示サシ且朗讀サシタル  
証人ノ陳述ス

「ニ」記録、聯合軍ニヨリ解放後「タニ・エング・ト」ニ於テ  
昭和二十一年六月和ニヨリ作成サレタ  
私ノ全クニ陳述、固守ニ何事モ追加サシ、事  
モ又其ノ中ノ何事モ変更サシ、事ヲ望ミマセン

ニ事、質疑疑ニ解答セテ証人ノ明瞭、且、大声  
ニ讀ミタ、後（宣誓通譯者ノ通譯ニヨリテ）  
彼、彼ノ陳述ヲ固守、何事モ追加サシ、事  
トモ又其ノ中ノ何事モ変更サシ、事ヲ又希望セズ

証人

署名 タニ・エング・ト

Doc 5-95

Doc

余、面會ニテ作成セリ

法務官

署名

エー・ホー

然レ上、證人、余、宗教的信條ニ従フテ  
眞實ニテ證リ眞實以外、何物モ証ラザ  
リ、此ニテ宣ハス

法務官

署名

エー・ホー

正ニテ宣ハス

署名

タニエング・ドング

No. 2

Doc. 5952.

「タラカニ」ニ於ケル「タラ」醫師、記録

一九四三年昭和十七年一月十二日、日曜日

吾々が油田カラホシ、二百米、所迄来々時 吾々ハ突然數百人、日本人ニ取囲ミシタ。 吾々、小團ホカ、ル優勢ナモ、ニ対シ戦フ事ハ不可能デシタ。 予廠ヲカケラシテ、我々ハ「ベ」ニキ「引」戻サシマシタ。 私ハ指揮官ニ訊問サシマシタ。 彼ハ私ニ「カル」ガ「ニ」ハ「ド」シ程、又如何ナル種類大砲ガアルカ尋ネシタ。 私ハ知ラ「イト」答ヘシタ。 若シ私が彼等、質疑ニ正シイ返答ラシサケレバ、私ヲ殺スト嚇カサシテ、曉方私ハ終ニ當時其處ニ居タ總テノ負傷者並ニ病人ト一緒ニ「タラカニ」ニ送ラシマシタ。 我々がB. P. M.ノ事務所(譯者註、蘭領東印なニ於ケル重要ナ油田會社名)ヲ通過シタ時、日本士官ニ連行サシタ「コレ」陸軍大尉ハ私ニ會ヒ、負傷者、安全ヲ輸送ヲ私ニ祝福シテ呉シマシタ。 我々が皆身体檢査ヲサシ、幾令デモ價値ノアルモノハ總テ渡サシサケレバナラナクナツテ後我々ハ第七歩兵宿舎ニ導カレシマシタ。

No. 3

「第七歩兵宿舎」ハ五室ニ約一五〇人、俘虜ヲ收容シテサケ様ニ見エシタ。 軍籍ニ身ノアル者以外ニ一般人モ亦居マシタ。



Doc 595-2

赤十字援隊運搬人々、L.B.D. (譯者註防空團) 者モ收容者、中ニ  
居ニシテ私他、士官カラ吾々、指揮官陸軍大佐「ド、ザール」ハ陸  
軍中尉「ラニマス」ヲ全俘虜、指揮官ニ任命シテ事ヲ聞キマシ  
マ。最初ハ陸軍中尉「ラニマス」、陸軍中尉「ネイエンハイ」ニ而  
シテ、陸軍中尉「ヒカー」ハ軍俘虜、代表者トシテ活動シマシ  
マ。設備ハ不良デシマ。各部屋ハ長さ二十五米、幅四米、二百  
名乃至五十名ヲ收容シマケルベキデシマ。

士官ト若干ノ部下、ニ飛寝ル爲、板ヲ貫ハセマデシマ。  
残余ノ者ハ冷床ニ寝マシマ。通風ハ不充分デシマ。即チ  
板ハスベテ、窓ノ上半分ニ釘付ケニサレテ牢マシマ。最初、ニ  
三月ハ電燈ハ有リマセデシマ。時々各室ニ蠟燭ガ與ヘラ  
レマシマ。夜ハ下記報告者ガ病人ヲ看護スルハ時ニ困難  
デシマ。

一九四三年／昭和十七年／一月十八日、日曜日、ベネチヤ、地ニカルカン、ヨリ  
、全軍隊ハ点呼、爲整列セヌベテラカマシマ。ソニテ各人ニ全員數  
ガ書き止メラシマ。士官、數ハ四名即陸軍中尉「ストルムン、テン、ト、ラ、エ、ン」、  
陸軍中尉「フアン、ド、ロ、ン、ト、エ、ン」、陸軍少尉「ス、フ、ト」而シテ下記報告  
者、翌日午前時頃、コ、ハ線返サシマ。吾々ハ皆制服ヲ着テケレバ  
リマデシマ。負傷シタ者デハ点呼ニムナケレバリマデシマ。日本人ハ  
容所指揮官ハ馬來語ヲ可成リ上手ニ話ス通譯ニ任セ  
マ。一團ヲ視察シ、其ノ後私ハ列ヲ離シル様命ゼラレマシマ。  
私ハコ、ハ何ヲ意味ラスルカ。卒ニテ時、ハ通譯ハ私ハ医者  
ト答ヘマシマ。

No. 4

Doc 5-95-2

男、看護人、負傷者、病人ヲ私ト共ニ置直サ、或ハ私カ  
「カルンガンーベニキ」守備隊ノ一部デアッタノカラ全集團  
ト一緒ニキル事ヲ許サレタイトイフ私ノ願ハ素氣ナク拒絶  
サレマシタ。二百十五人ノ全部隊ハ出發シマシタ。ソレデ  
私ハ後ニ一人ケケ残サレマシタ。十分後吾々ハ「ベニキ  
ーカルンガン」守備隊、室ヲ立退ク様命ゼラレ私ハ士官  
デアッタノテ歐洲人ニ加ヘラレマシタ。上述ノ軍隊、  
出發後、ソレハ、連中ハアル日本人ニヨルトニ隻ノ輕巡  
ガ沈メラレタ其場所テ殺サシタト言ハレテキルガ、日本人、敵  
愾的氣分ハ幾分和ゲテマシタ。我々ハ外界トハ何  
等接觸ガアリマセンデマシタ。最モ突飛ト噂ガサ  
レテマシタ。監査勤務ノ者並ニ B. P. M 病院ノ看護人日  
本人ニ依ッテ殺サレタダウトカ俘虜收容所外デハタク又  
ノ歐洲人サヘモ生殘ッテハキナイダウトカイ噂ガ。

一九四三年/昭和十七年/二月十七日歩兵「キャンブ」カラ砲兵「キャンブ」ヘ移  
送。日本海軍ハ歩兵「キャンブ」ヲ自己ノ使用ノ爲ニ接收スルコトヲ希望  
シマシタ。歩兵「キャンブ」ニ於テモ施設ハ既ニ満足スベキモノデハサカッタ  
ガ砲兵「キャンブ」ニ於テハ夫ヨリモ一層悪クナリマシタ。我々ハ事務員デアア  
可成リ新ニ建物中ニ櫛、中ノ鯉ノ如ク入レラレマシタ。直チニ私ハ悪  
イ非衛生的状態ニ注意シラマシタ。然レモ此分彼等ハ是ガ改善ニ対  
シ何等注意ヲ用キマセデマシタ。結果ハ間モナク現レマシタ。即チ病人、數特ニ  
赤痢患者ハ毎日増加シマシタ。士官達ハ三人ニ對シ小サナ部屋ヲ二部屋(全部  
屋ハ長サ五ソシ幅約四米)ヲ貰イマシタソレ冷イ床ニ寝ナケレバナリマシタ。ソ  
レ寝ルベキ極モ又輕便寢タモ供給サレマセデマシタ。

No. 5

Doc 5-952

ケントモ大部余、者、施設ニ限る。最初彼等、IOI(日本石油会社)  
ニ創設者トシテ。仕事、多少、金銭ニ限る。彼等、IOIニ限る。彼等、IOIニ限る。  
タ、又、人、モ、選、立、ト、セ、タ、ト、ス。

突然、IOIモ終りが来た。一九四二年、昭和十七年、九月、IOIモ終りが来た。  
仕事、始メ、事、ニ、ナ、リ、タ、ト、ス。IOIモ終りが来た。仕事、始メ、事、ニ、ナ、リ、タ、ト、ス。  
此、時、IOIモ終りが来た。仕事、始メ、事、ニ、ナ、リ、タ、ト、ス。IOIモ終りが来た。仕事、始メ、事、ニ、ナ、リ、タ、ト、ス。  
タ、又、人、モ、選、立、ト、セ、タ、ト、ス。タ、又、人、モ、選、立、ト、セ、タ、ト、ス。タ、又、人、モ、選、立、ト、セ、タ、ト、ス。  
タ、又、人、モ、選、立、ト、セ、タ、ト、ス。タ、又、人、モ、選、立、ト、セ、タ、ト、ス。タ、又、人、モ、選、立、ト、セ、タ、ト、ス。

銀行、作業、探、掘、金、銀、ノ、採、取、ニ、限、リ、タ、ト、ス。銀行、作業、探、掘、金、銀、ノ、採、取、ニ、限、リ、タ、ト、ス。  
銀行、作業、探、掘、金、銀、ノ、採、取、ニ、限、リ、タ、ト、ス。銀行、作業、探、掘、金、銀、ノ、採、取、ニ、限、リ、タ、ト、ス。  
銀行、作業、探、掘、金、銀、ノ、採、取、ニ、限、リ、タ、ト、ス。銀行、作業、探、掘、金、銀、ノ、採、取、ニ、限、リ、タ、ト、ス。  
銀行、作業、探、掘、金、銀、ノ、採、取、ニ、限、リ、タ、ト、ス。銀行、作業、探、掘、金、銀、ノ、採、取、ニ、限、リ、タ、ト、ス。

其、後、仕事、ノ、中、五、時、半、カ、六、時、ニ、限、リ、タ、ト、ス。

野、外、ノ、暑、サ、ニ、耐、え、難、ク、タ、ト、セ、タ、ト、ス。

大、抵、者、ハ、殆、ド、靴、ヲ、持、テ、タ、ト、セ、タ、ト、ス。

日本人、並ニ「カ、ガ、人、」ト、選、立、ト、セ、タ、ト、ス。日本人、並ニ「カ、ガ、人、」ト、選、立、ト、セ、タ、ト、ス。  
日本人、並ニ「カ、ガ、人、」ト、選、立、ト、セ、タ、ト、ス。日本人、並ニ「カ、ガ、人、」ト、選、立、ト、セ、タ、ト、ス。

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屢々虚弱者ヲ行フヲ休マセテヤロウト試ミマシク。然レ日本人ハ  
 毎日一定人数ヲ捕ヘルコトヲ主張シマシク。ソシテソノ数が充サレ  
 ナイナラバ病人モ何トカシテソレヲ捕フ爲ニ列ニ如ラネバナリマセンデシク。  
 屢々日本人監長(ネテネウク)ハ傷ハハサイガ然レ出血ノ多ク、或者  
 ヲ免除シタガ、外部的ニ見エナイ故、日本人ニハ確メルコトノ出来  
 ナイ脚氣ノ原因ノ爲ニ心臓ノ弱イ他、或ル者が作業班ノ数ヲ  
 捕フ爲ニ列ニ如ハラネバナラナカウタリガヨウアリマシク。

カクシテ私ハ压迫ノ下ニ連續的ニ働カネバナリマセンデシク。

若シ私ハ決定ノ自由ヲ持ツテキタラバ、私ハ匠者トシテ、全部ノ  
 人皆ノ五割以上約七割五割ハ能ク作場ノ作業ニ肉体的ニ不適  
 宜ナリト言明シタデアリマセウ。

實錄一九四三年ノ昭和十八年ノ一月、終ニ日本ノ海軍教官(家ハ  
 我々ノ收容所ニ巡視ヲ行ヒマシク。若クハアンボン人ハ指金具  
 ヲ所持シテ居リ、加エ、ウレワング(訳者註一、種ノ土人ノ軍力)及ビ  
 銃剣ヲ含み、若干ノ武器ガ若干ノ室ニ天井裏カラ発見サレマシク。  
 私ハドウシテ之等ノ武器ガ何処ニアウタカトイフヲニ就イテ、何等  
 説明出来マセンデシタルデ、一九四三年ノ昭和十八年ノ二月ニカラ  
 フリンカスノ日本ノ海軍教官(家ノ建物ノ中デ、独房監禁処罰  
 ヲ受ケルコトナリマシク。ソレ上、私ハ脱走シテ、アラエル日本人官吏  
 及ビ金日兵領軍ヲ殺害セントスル歐洲人及フアンボン人皆ノ陰  
 謀ニ接ヲ知り、且、共謀シテ廢ヲ以テ罪ヲ問ハレマシク。

「フアン・ヘルスベルゲン」ハソノ指導者ト見做サレマシタ。  
 其処テ私ハ犬ノ如ク虐待サレマシタ。冤罪デアルトイフ感情ト  
 処罰ノ正義ニ反スルコトハ私ヲシテ屢々此日本人ニヨルコノ野  
 蠻的取扱ニ対シテ反抗的態度ニナラセマシタ。然シ夫ハ  
 絶望的、闘争ニ過ギナクッタ。私ハ最大ノ侮辱、屈辱並ニ  
 非人道的ナ虐待ヲ受ケマシタ。訊問ハ野蠻的ナ方法デ行  
 ハレマシタ。中世時代の拷問器具ヲ以テ彼等ハ其ノ欲スル  
 告白ヲヒキ出ソウト試ミマシタ。然シ私ハ頑強ニ何モ知ラナイト  
 言ヒ張りマシタ。俘虜ノ間ニ病人ノ數ガ驚クホド増加シ  
 (脚氣患者ハ二〇人カラ百人ニ増シタ)又一人ガ心臓脚氣デ  
 死ニマシタ。デ十日間ノ処罰ノ後私ハ終ニ俘虜收容所ニ歸  
 ルフトヲ許サレマシタ。

一九四三年昭和十八年二月二十四日、二四七名カラナル「サマリナ」  
 ヨリノ俘虜到着ハ十八人ノ歐洲人ガキテソノ中ニハ十八人  
 ノ士官ト五〇人ノ下士官ガ居リ二五九人ノ「インドネシア」人  
 ガ居マシタ。

一日ノ休息ノ後コノ集團ハ直チニ飛行場ノ仕立ヲニツカサレマシタ  
 スベテノ士官ハ私ガ義務的労働カラヤット免除ヲ願出テタ陸  
 軍少佐「デューリー」ハンベイスト・ホーレヲ除イテ皆労働シナ  
 ケレバナリマセンデシタ。士官全部ヲ免除セントスル私ノ願ハ拒  
 絶サレマシタ。最初ノ士官達ハ特別班ノ指揮者トシテ割當  
 テラレマシタ。然レ漸次ニ彼等ハ豫期シテキタ以上ニ困難  
 ナル苦力ノ仕事





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全收容所は他、俘虜達が嚴ミヲ罰セラレデ彼  
ソノ事ヲ執行士官ニ報告スル様主張ニシタ。彼ハ最早  
マ皇廷上敢テソノ責任ヲ負フトニシヤデシタ。收容所、  
規則ハ士官下士官、敎務指揮官が彼、官優  
ル人々、行動ニ付テ責任ヲ持タサレテ居テシタ。例ベ  
逃亡ニ付テハ、敎務士官、最も嚴ミヲ罰サレテ下リス。  
「マイルアル」ハ既ニ其、收容室、手帳、看トモ相談  
ヲシテシタ。ソニテ皆ノタメニハ逃走ガ禁サレナイヲガヨク  
デス。要約ニテ言ハ、私ハ點呼ヲシタ士官ニソノ事  
ヲ報告ニシタ。ソノ士官ハ、ソノ四人ヲ歩兵ニキヤシ  
一時監禁シタ方がヨイト考ヘテシタ。同夜午前四時頃  
人、中三人即チ「エッセル」バン「ヘル」ト「コーゲ」ニヤ  
「ト」彼等、独房カラ逃亡ニシタ。此ニ彼等ハ「ア」ニヤ  
ノ独房ノ扉ヲ押シ開テ「ト」ガ出来マセデシタ「デ」ヤ  
ニハ後ニ残セシタ。最初日本人ハ逃亡ニ関シテ何モ言  
ヒマデシタガ数日後ソノ春達ガ再び捕ハレタ時ソノ  
捕縛ニシタ。十日程後我々ハ點呼ヲシテキタ士官  
ハ日本ノ守衛カラ「エッセル」バン「ヘル」ト「コーゲ」ニシ  
テ「ア」ニヤハ「インドネ」ニヤ人、罪人ト一緒ニ首ヲ斬  
レタ事ヲ聞キマシタ。

10

不用ノ衣服ハズベテ没收セラレタ。俘虜全部ハ  
唯ニ着ノズ「不」ニシテ許サレ「ア」ニヤ「ア」ニヤモ上衣モ許サ  
レデシタ。頭ハ「ア」全ウ丸切ニシテ剃ラナケルナ  
リマセニデシタ。

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アヲユル  
種類、本ヤ「ハート」等ハスベテ取リ上げラシ焼カシメシタ。  
誰モ金ア他ノ貴重物品ヲ持ツニトハ許サシセシデシタ。  
後者ハ我々ニトツテ致命的ナモノデアリマシタ。即チ吾々  
ガ「カヤンク、イムエ」(譯者註、原産地、豆、一種)菓ナリ果  
物等ノ様ナモノヲ我々ノ空腹ヲ満タシ「ガイタミ」不足ヲ  
補フタメニ今日迄多少市ニ空買出來タデス。金ガナク  
レハドンナ食物モ餘分ニ食ベラシセシデシタ。半身裸体デ丸  
坊主ニ剃ラシタ頭デノ労働ハ病人ノ数ヲ増加サセマシタ。  
一九四四年、昭和十九年、五月、六月、七月間、高イ死亡率ハ我々  
ヲ肉体的且ツ精神的ニ破壊シタ之等ノ處置、爲デアリ  
マシタ。

一九四四年、昭和十九年、十一月十七日、油田ニ對スル最初爆撃。  
日本人ハ顛倒シ恐怖デ眞実ヲサツテ避難所カラ出ニ  
来マシタ。(コレハ一九四四年、昭和十九年、十一月十八日  
デアツタニ違アリマセン)

ソカラ何日モ何週間モ彼等ハ俘虜特ニ歐洲人ニ對シ  
一層苛酷ニサツテ來マシタ。づう語ラナイ又最モ輕イ  
過失ニ對シテモ彼等ハ殴打シマシタ。

No. 11

之ニ及ビテ秘策士氣ハ日即揚シマシタ。狂人、如ク日本  
人ハ我々ヲ仕事ニ追ヒ立テマシタ。要塞ハ大急ギデ  
アラエル所ニ建テラシメシタ。我々ハ休マズニ朝早クカ夜  
遅クモ労働カネバリマシデシタ。休養、為ニ只一日タツヲ與ヘシ  
マシデシタ。





ガデマシタカスガ回復シマシタ

一九四五年昭和二十年四月四日。六機ノ戦闘機P三八ノ攻撃中ニ  
於テ六名ノ俘虜ガ死ニマシタ。ソレテ一人ハ重傷ヲ負ヒマシタ  
ガ又後程死ニマシタ

一九四五年昭和二十年四月十七日。重傷者二人ヲ除イテ俘虜  
ハスベテツグスグ・アビ・ノ森ノ日本ノ野呂各地ニ通サレマシタ。  
上述ノ負傷者モ亦一堵ニ連シテ行カントスル私ノ努力ニ対シ  
私ハ危ク殺サレソウニテリマシタ。即チ黙呼ラトフテ平ル  
士官ハ私ガ懇請ヲスル迄毎ニ彼ノ劔ヲ私ヲ襲ハントシマシタ。  
此処デ我々ノ惨テ生活ガ始ツタ。幸ニ或者ハ彼等自身  
ヲ何トカ町ニ隠シタリ他ノ者ハ日本人ノ嫌疑ヲ惹起スル  
エトナリ收容所ヨリ脱走シマシタ。

最初ハツイントネシアルノ俘虜ノ数ハ三九五名アリマシタガ  
一週間後ツグスグ・アビニ於テ私ハ只二四五名シカ残ツテ  
オナイコトヲ發見シマシタ。此処デハ我々ハ日本人ヲヨリヨリ  
知ル様ニナリマシタ。彼等ハ我々ニ激シク働ク事ヲ強制シ  
ソレニ対シ我々ハ惡イ食事ヲ得マシタ。屢々酸ブ・バク  
ナツタ飯而モ極少量。野菜ハ全然ナク、時々貧弱ナ  
罐詰ガアリマシタ。作業ハ彈丸竝ニ食糧ノ運搬ト  
要塞ノ構築ヲアリマシタ。幸ニ我々ノ多くハ彼等ノ  
米ノ在荷ヲ卸シ夜分ニテリ多ク余令ニ料理シマシタ。  
毎日我々ハ空襲大砲、白砲、機銃射撃等ニ  
曝サレマシタ

署名

タン エン ドング